

REPUBLIC OF HAITI | PROFILE 2022

MIGRATION
GOVERNANCE
INDICATORS



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MIGRATION
GOVERNANCE
INDICATORS

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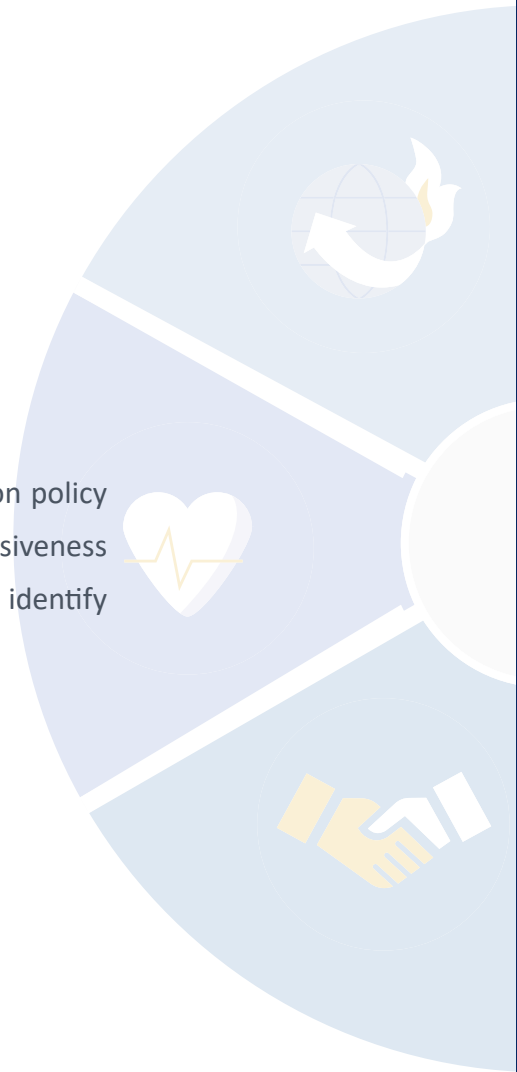
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OBJECTIVE

The MGI aims to support well-managed migration policy by helping countries assess the comprehensiveness of their migration governance structures and identify priorities on the way forward.



The MGI can be used to spark a discussion with governments and other relevant stakeholders in the country on existing migration policy structures. It can help assess whether these structures, which have often been in place for several years, still address the main challenges and opportunities of today's reality.

INTRODUCTION

This is an era of unprecedented mobility, and the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is becoming increasingly relevant.¹ The need to face the challenges and to maximize the opportunities that this mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which highlights the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and development. Migration is integrated in a number of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, such as ending modern slavery and addressing the vulnerability of migrant workers. However, the central reference to migration in the SDGs is target 10.7 on facilitating “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.²

The incorporation of target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define “planned and well-managed migration policies”. This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). This Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances.³ The Framework was welcomed by IOM Member States in the same year.

In an effort to operationalize the MiGOF, IOM worked with Economist Impact to develop the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI), a standard set of approximately 90 indicators to assist countries in assessing their migration policies and advance the conversation on what well-governed migration might look like in practice.

The MGI helps countries identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development and can offer insights on the policy levers that countries can use to develop their migration governance structures. However, the MGI recognizes that all countries have different realities, challenges and opportunities that relate to migration. Therefore, the MGI does not rank countries on the design or implementation of their migration policies.

Finally, the MGI does not measure migration policy outcomes or institutional effectiveness. Instead, it takes stock of the migration-related policies in place and operates as a benchmarking framework that provides insights on policy measures that countries might want to consider as they progress towards good migration governance.

This country profile presents a summary of the well-developed areas of the migration governance structures of the Republic of Haiti (hereinafter referred to as Haiti), as well as the areas with potential for further development, as assessed by the MGI.⁴

¹ IOM Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance, Seventeenth Session (S/17/4 of 29 September 2015), Article 2.

² IOM Council, 106th Session, Migration Governance Framework (C/106/40 of 4 November 2015), page 1, footnote 1. Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ The MGI initiative is a policy-benchmarking programme led by IOM and implemented with the support of Economist Impact. Funding is provided by IOM Member States.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

MiGOF

The IOM MiGOF sets out the essential elements to support planned and well-managed migration. It seeks to present, in a consolidated, coherent and comprehensive way, a set of three principles and three objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, orderly, and benefits migrants and society.

At the basis of

PRINCIPLES

1. **Adherence** to international standards and fulfilment of migrants' rights.
2. **Formulates** policy using evidence and "whole-of-government" approach.
3. **Engages** with partners to address migration and related issues.

OBJECTIVES

1. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.
2. **Effectively** address the mobility dimensions of crises.
3. **Ensure** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

MGI

WHAT IT IS



A set of indicators that offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to strengthen their migration governance structures



A tool that identifies good practices and areas that could be further developed



A consultative process that advances dialogues on migration governance by clarifying what "well-governed migration" might look like in the context of SDG target 10.7

Which supports the measurement of

WHAT IT IS NOT



Not a ranking of countries



Not assessing impacts of policies



Not prescriptive



TARGET 10.7

"Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and **well-managed migration policies.**"



KEY

FINDINGS

The MGI is composed of around 90 indicators grouped under the 6 different dimensions of migration governance that draw upon the MiGOF categories:



MIGRANTS'
RIGHTS
PAGE 12

Indicators in this domain look at the extent to which migrants have access to certain social services such as health, education and social security. It also looks at family reunification, access to work, and access to residency and citizenship. The international conventions signed and ratified are also included.



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT
APPROACH
PAGE 14

Indicators in this area assess countries' institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks related to migration policies. This area also looks at the existence of national migration strategies that are in line with development objectives and overseas development efforts, as well as institutional transparency and coherence in relation to migration management.



PARTNERSHIPS
PAGE 16

This category focuses on countries' efforts to cooperate on migration-related issues with other States and with relevant non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations and the private sector.



WELL-BEING
OF MIGRANTS
PAGE 17

Indicators in this area assess countries' policies on the recognition of migrants' educational and professional qualifications, provisions regulating student migration and the existence of bilateral labour agreements between countries. Aspects of diaspora engagement in the country of origin and migrant remittances are also under this domain.



MOBILITY DIMENSION
OF CRISES
PAGE 18

This category looks at the type and level of preparedness of countries when they are faced with mobility dimensions of crises. The questions look at the processes in place for nationals and non-nationals both during and after disasters, including if humanitarian assistance is equally available to migrants as it is to citizens.



SAFE, ORDERLY AND
REGULAR MIGRATION
PAGE 20

This area looks at countries' approach to migration management in terms of border control and enforcement policies, admission criteria for migrants, preparedness and resilience in the case of significant and unexpected migration flows, as well as the fight against trafficking in persons.



1

ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILMENT OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

1.1. International conventions ratified

Table 1. Signature and ratification of international conventions

Convention name	Ratified (Year)
International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)	No
United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (also known as the Refugee Convention), 1951	Yes (1984)
United Nations conventions on statelessness, 1954 and 1961	Yes (2018)
ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	No
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989	Yes (1995)
United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), 1990	No
ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189)	No

1.2. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Migrants have access to all levels of Government-funded health services, regardless of their migration status, under the same conditions as nationals. Under Section A, Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Haiti (1987), “The State has the absolute obligation to guarantee the right to life, health, and respect of the human person for all citizens without distinction, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.”

Migrants, regardless of their migration status, have the same access to primary, secondary and occupational education as citizens. Under Section F, Article 32 of the Constitution, “The State guarantees the right to education ... [and with the territorial communities] must place school freely within the reach of all.” The State is also responsible for preschool and nursery education, and for agricultural, vocational and technical instruction. According to Article 32.6 of the Constitution, access to higher education “is open, in full equality, to all” solely on the grounds of merit.

The eligibility conditions for most social benefits include a minimum age and minimum years of contribution, but in no case do they impose conditions of nationality or migration status. Old-age, disability and survivor benefits are provided in two forms: as social insurance to private sector employees and as social assistance to residents of Haiti in need. Sickness and maternity benefits are covered by an “employer liability scheme” that is fully funded by employers and available to all wage earners, including migrants but excluding the self-employed. The National Office for Migration (*Office National de la Migration, ONM*) provides social assistance to refugees, but the conditions of coverage vary considerably depending on the situation.

According to the Decree of 24 February 1984 updating the Labour Code of 12 September 1961, the following are exempt from the obligation to hold a work permit: the holders of shares in new companies as defined by the Decree of 13 March 1963, people of either sex who are married to a Haitian national and who have resided in the country for at least 3 years without interruption, people who have resided in the country for at least 10 years or who have an employment contract with a State-related employer, members of the clergy and the staff of diplomatic missions accredited in Haiti, and the personnel of international agencies.

Under Article 12 of the Constitution, “After five years of continuous residence in the territory of the Republic, any foreigner may obtain Haitian nationality by naturalization, in conformity with the regulations established by law.”

1.3. Areas with potential for further development

Haiti has not concluded social benefit portability agreements with other States. According to IOM’s needs assessment (Giudici, 2019), “The Republic of Haiti does not have social security agreements with other recipient countries of Haitian migrants.”

Neither the Law on Immigration and Emigration of 19 September 1953 nor that of 25 November 1959 contains provisions for family reunification for different categories of migrants. The draft migration policy of Haiti (2015)⁵ mentions the adoption of new measures aimed at facilitating the free movement of migrants, especially workers, through family reunification, but makes no reference to the activities required to achieve that goal. IOM often provides ad hoc assistance for cases of family reunification involving Haitian nationals travelling to other countries, regardless of their migratory status.

Only permanent residents have access to employment, and they must meet additional conditions compared to nationals. According to the 1953 Law on Immigration and Emigration, Haiti issues four types of visas: transit visas, tourist visas, non-immigrant visas and residence visas. The holders of transit visas may stay in the country for a maximum of 72 hours. Tourist visas are valid for a maximum stay of three months. Only the non-immigrant and residence visas give access to employment. Non-immigrant visas are issued to foreigners who are employed by the State; to farm, manufacturing or business employees in the agricultural, manufacturing or commercial industry; and to people who are authorized to reside in the country for more than three months. They are valid for the duration of the employment and do not allow people to be self-employed. Residence visas authorize unlimited stay in Haiti without risk of deportation. In addition to the visa, wage-earning migrant workers in Haiti must obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (*Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail*), along with a tax identification number from the Directorate General of Taxation. Work permits are issued for a period of one year at most and are renewable.

Haitians living abroad cannot vote in national elections. Under the Constitution, every citizen has a civic duty to vote without restriction and is guaranteed the right to vote. Voting arrangements for Haitians living abroad are still at the discussion stage in connection with the new Constitution, and specific provisions to this end are yet to be drawn up as of February 2022.

Haiti has no specific policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia or discrimination against migrants.

⁵ Drafted in 2015, the policy is pending approval as of February 2022.



2

FORMULATES POLICY USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

2.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Under the terms of Decree of 17 May 2005 on the Central Administration of the State, the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration (*Direction de l'Immigration et de l'Émigration*, DIE) is the technical and administrative unit at the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities (*Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales*, MICT) in charge of regulating migrant flows through Haitian territory; it applies the legislation on immigration and emigration, and issues residence permits to foreigners. As such, it also collects information on migratory flows in Haiti via the IOM Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS)⁶ and another border control system installed at Toussaint Louverture International Airport in Port-au-Prince. The legislation governing the entry and exit of passengers and the stay of foreigners includes the Law of 26 December 1978 organizing the Immigration and Emigration Service, and the Law of 2 July 2002 on the Privileges Granted to Haitian Citizens Having Another Nationality and Their Descendants. Other legislation, including the 1953 Law on Immigration and Emigration, sets out rules on visas, legal entry into Haiti, the return of Haitians and the obligations of foreigners in Haiti. The 1959 law modifying the Law on Immigration and Emigration identifies the documents required to obtain various visas and papers. In addition, the 1981 law amending the articles of the Law organizing the Immigration and Emigration Service, the 1983 law amending the Law on Immigration and Emigration, and the 1980 Decree Punishing Acts of Illegal Emigration set out the conditions under which migrants must leave Haiti.

An interministerial board made up of representatives of the Prime Minister, MICT, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (*Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et des Cultes*, MAEC), the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (*Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique*), and the National Office for Migration (ONM) meets two or three times a year to discuss migration-related issues and coordinates each ministry's work in that regard. As of February 2022, the ONM, under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, is also helping to draw up a migration strategy that will focus on assisting migrants and implementing migration policies in general.

The Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad (*Ministère des Haïtiens Vivant à l'Étranger*, MHAVE) is responsible for maintaining ties between the country and its diaspora, coordinating efforts to mobilize the diaspora and meeting its needs. It is also responsible for promoting socioeconomic engagement and cooperation between Haitians living abroad and nationals residing in the country, with a view to advancing the country's sustainable development. MHAVE provides services and assistance to Haitians living abroad through the consular network of MAEC. Its assistance is mainly administrative and procedural in nature and includes mechanisms such as aid for investment in Haitian companies and customs deposits.

2.2. Areas with potential for further development

Although it has not yet been approved as of February 2022, the draft migration policy provides for cooperation between several key ministries⁷ and aims chiefly to improve the management of migration flows, meet the social needs of migrants, and promote the socioprofessional integration of returning

⁶ MIDAS has been set up at the border crossings of Belladère, Ouanaminthe and Malpasse, and at the international airport at Cap-Haïtien. Before the system was developed, the information was collected on paper. As of February 2022, IOM has also been providing support for the system's installation in Anse-à-Pitres.

⁷ These are the Ministries of Social Affairs and Labour; the Interior and Territorial Communities; Justice and Public Security; Planning and External Cooperation; Economy and Finance; Commerce and Industry; Public Health and Population; Haitians Living Abroad; Foreign Affairs and Worship; the Environment; National Education and Vocational Training; Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development; and Public Works, Transport and Communications.

migrants by establishing programmes to combat unemployment and discrimination and to encourage small and medium-sized enterprises. The policy is intended to be gender-sensitive and mention gender-specific approaches to migration governance. For example, the draft proposes the launch of a programme to promote access to employment for women. In addition, the Gender Equality Policy (2014–2034) drawn up by the Ministry of the Status of Women and Women’s Rights (*Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes*) aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women but does not mention migrants specifically.

Immigration and visa regulations and procedures are not easily accessible to the public. MAEC’s web page for the visa application process is not yet available as of February 2022.

Haiti does not regularly collect or publish migration data. Most data are collected manually and are not easily transferable to the DIE server in Port-au-Prince, where they are centralized. IOM is working to strengthen data collection thanks to MIDAS. The ONM thus has a database containing information on the countries of origin, mode and reason for departure, etc., provided by returning migrants when they arrive at an airport or at the various border crossings with the Dominican Republic. Reports are prepared periodically and sent to the relevant authorities and to partners such as IOM for analysis as needed.

The Haitian census has questions on emigration only. The latest census (2016) asked for information on “people who have left the country to live in another country”, disaggregated by sex, age and host country.

3

ENGAGES WITH PARTNERS TO ADDRESS
MIGRATION AND RELATED ISSUES

3.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Haiti participates in the Caribbean Migration Consultations, a regional consultative process aimed at allowing member countries to discuss migration issues such as border management, climate change, and migration data with a view to developing coherent and concerted regional measures. It also participates in the European Union–Latin America and the Caribbean Structured and Comprehensive Bi-regional Dialogue on Migration, an interregional consultative forum aimed at identifying common challenges and areas of mutual cooperation regarding migration management, such as border management, anti-trafficking and anti-smuggling measures, and labour migration. Further, Haiti is part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States–European Union Dialogue on Migration and Development, for increased cooperation on migration management.

In 2020, Haiti signed a memorandum of understanding with the Dominican Republic to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the areas of migration, trade, environment and border security.

As of February 2022, Haiti is participating in bilateral migration consultations with Cuba on regulating the flow of Cubans moving to Haiti and marrying a Haitian citizen in order to obtain Haitian residency and subsequently attempting to emigrate to the United States of America.

3.2. Areas with potential for further development

In 2018, the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) accepted the recommendation of the Caribbean Court of Justice that Haitians be entitled to an automatic six-month stay in CARICOM member States and territories. However, this recommendation has been implemented only in Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname, and does not directly address labour mobility.

The Government of Haiti works only on an ad hoc basis with civil society organizations. The Directorate of Labour, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, meets regularly with members of civil society, including the Support Group for Refugees and Repatriates (*Groupe d'Appui au Rapatriés et Réfugiés*), the Jesuit Service for Migrants (*Service Jésuite aux Migrants*) and the Jano Siksè Border Network (*Réseau Frontalier Jano Siksé*), on migration issues in general.

Haiti does not collaborate with the private sector on migration-related matters.

Haiti engages with members of its diaspora and expatriate communities on agenda-setting and development policy implementation on an ad hoc and informal basis. The Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad organized an in-person Constitutional Congress of the Diaspora in January 2021, enabling the diaspora to participate in the drafting of the new constitution. It was subsequently recommended that a member of parliament be appointed to represent the interests of the diaspora. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry has also established videoconference working hours to pursue its cooperation with diaspora organizations on projects.



4

ADVANCES THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

4.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Haiti signed an agreement in 1995 with the Turks and Caicos Islands on Haitian migrants. As of February 2022, Haitian and Dominican officials are engaged in ongoing discussions on border control and an upcoming migration programme.

Haiti has introduced programmes to promote the financial inclusion of migrants and their families. The Bank of the Republic of Haiti implements the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (2015), which aims to ensure access for all to savings, credit, and other financial products in order to reduce poverty and income inequality and to promote a more financially and economically inclusive society. Migrant workers and their families are one of the groups targeted by the Strategy, with an emphasis on managing remittances. To this end, the Strategy proposes to develop new financial products, adopt better stewardship practices, promote financial education, develop a legal framework and facilitate access to financial services.

4.2. Areas with potential for further development

There is no national assessment monitoring the demand for and supply of foreign labour and the impact of emigrants on the labour market. The Employment and Informal Economy Survey (2010) published by the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics contains data on the activities and composition of the country's informal sector, partially aggregated by sex. The survey addresses the inclusion of migrants and nationals in the informal sector, remittances from emigrants, and internal migration. There has been no follow-up after this survey. Haiti does not collect labour market data aggregated by migration status and sex/gender.

The Haitian Government has not set up a visa system aimed at attracting specific professional skills, but there are four types of visas listed in the Law on Immigration and Emigration: transit visas, tourist visas, non-immigrant visas and residence visas.

Haiti is part of – but does not implement – the CARICOM Qualifications Framework, which encompasses all levels of education and serves as a common reference enabling “individuals, education and training providers, employers and other stakeholders to better understand and compare the qualifications awarded at different levels in countries across the region”.

Efforts to promote the ethical recruitment of migrant workers are poorly defined and implemented on an ad hoc basis only. Other provisions for ethical recruitment apply only to posts in the public service, from which migrants are excluded. In addition, Haiti has no mechanisms for protecting the rights of its citizens working abroad.



5

EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSES THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

5.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The National Risk and Disaster Management System (*Système National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres*, SNGRD) implements three programmes: disaster management at the central level (disaster preparedness and response), risk management at the central level (risk prevention and reduction), and risk and disaster management at the local level (decentralization). The National Risk and Disaster Management Committee (*Comité National de Gestion des Risques et des Désastres*) is the System's highest body. It is chaired by the Prime Minister and composed of all government ministers and secretaries of State, the President of the Haiti Red Cross Society, and the President of the National Assembly.

The National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2019–2030 (*Plan National de gestion des risques de désastre*, PNGRD) – which was drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities, the Directorate for Civil Protection, and the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation – establishes measures to assist people displaced during and after a crisis. The Plan takes better account of housing operation risks, starting by identifying suitable places for urbanization following a risk analysis, then stipulating measures to mitigate them. It also establishes mechanisms and bodies for disaster risk governance.

Specifically, the Permanent Secretariat of Disaster Risk Management (*Secrétariat permanent de gestion des risques et des désastres*) is headed by the Director of Civil Protection and made up of senior technical staff from sectoral ministries. It is recognized as the paramount planning and inter-institutional coordination body in disaster risk management. It ensures that sector operational plans comply with the PNGRD. The network of territorial committees, coordinated by the Directorate for Civil Protection of the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities, is organized into Emergency Operations Centres in emergency situations; these ad hoc structures include a command unit and a place of coordination. In practice, the entities making up the SNGRD generally adopt this functional organization for emergency response.

In times of crisis, including during mass repatriations from the Dominican Republic, the Directorate for Civil Protection sets up “reception points” at the border with the cooperation of the Haiti Red Cross Society and provides assistance to returning migrants in the form of a kit containing essential goods, cash and travel vouchers.

Haiti has plans and strategies to address internal displacement caused by natural disasters. The 2010 Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti is a national strategy aimed at addressing the damage caused by the January 2010 earthquake. It provides for the establishment of reception areas and compensation for people displaced by the earthquake.

5.2. Areas with potential for further development

Acting through the civil society support committee in the event of a potential disaster or emergency, the SNGRD is responsible for identifying local leaders and emergency response groups for the rapid dissemination of information, the identification of needs, the establishment of dialogue and the continuous exchange of information, but it does not take into account the specific needs of migrants.

The PNGRD addresses climate change and identifies the most vulnerable populations. Although the Plan recognizes the impact of internal migration on environmental degradation, it does not establish a strategy to combat the problem. The 2006 National Action Plan for Adaptation, which is a set of activities that would enable the country to meet the challenges of climate change, considers migrants as a vulnerable

population. However, it has yet to be updated as of February 2022 and does not specifically address environmental issues in the context of migration.

While the 2012 National Development Strategy mentions internal displacement and considers that many of the cities affected by natural disasters must be rebuilt, it sets out no concrete measures. It considers the movement of migrants from disaster areas to the regions as a threat to regional economies and urban fabrics.

Under the PNGRD, the “strategies for dignified evacuation and return home, in accordance with the humanitarian charter” are to be regularly updated and operationalized. However, the Plan makes no specific provision for the sustainable reintegration of migrants.

Haiti does not keep a register of nationals living abroad. The Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad is content to facilitate communication between the Haitian Government and Haitians who have declared that they live abroad, organizing meetings such as the Diaspora Congresses – most recently in January 2021 – by making available videoconference slots between the Ministry and diaspora organizations.

The Haitian Government has adopted no specific measures to assist nationals living abroad in times of crisis. The Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad aims to promote the involvement of Haitians living abroad in the development of the Haitian economy, but it does not provide support to them in times of crisis.



6

ENSURES THAT MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MANNER

6.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Directorate of Immigration and Emigration, under the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities, is in charge of monitoring migration flows. It monitors all foreigners staying on the national territory in cooperation with the Haitian Border Police (*Police frontalière*, PoliFront) and ensures application of the legislation on migration governance, in particular the 1953 Law on Immigration and Emigration. The PoliFront, under the Haitian National Police, is specifically responsible for integrated border control and security.

The PoliFront receives annual training from IOM. In 2020, this regular training was replaced by ad hoc instruction on the enforcement of security restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Haiti has established procedures to identify migrants in vulnerable situations and provide them with protection. In June 2017, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour opened Haiti's first border resource centre, in Anse-à-Pitres and in collaboration with IOM, to improve identification of and guidance and assistance for vulnerable migrants. Basic support covers emergency medical and psychological services. In addition, minors are accommodated in reception centres.

The National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons is an interministerial and sectoral entity established by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour to coordinate protection for victims of trafficking and the prosecution of perpetrators. It ensures the application of the 2014 Law to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which prohibits all forms of trafficking and aims to heighten State action to protect trafficking victims. It covers arrangements for shelter and basic material support, including food, clothing, and access to psychological, social, educational and medical services, for all victims.

6.2. Areas with potential for further development

There is no government programme aimed at attracting nationals who have emigrated from Haiti. Although the draft migration policy deems attracting investment from the diaspora a priority, it has not yet been adopted, and there are no formal programmes to facilitate the return of Haitian nationals. According to the draft, the Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad will provide ad hoc administrative support to help members of the diaspora invest in the country.

There is no specific policy aimed at facilitating the reintegration of returning migrants. Although the draft migration policy deems the facilitated return of members of the diaspora – in particular, qualified persons – a priority, there are no formal programmes to facilitate this. The Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad provides administrative support (for example, to obtain travel documents) to help members of the diaspora return to Haiti.

Haiti does not have measures to combat the exploitation of migrant workers. Nationals of the Dominican Republic and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labour. However, there are no measures to combat this form of exploitation.



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

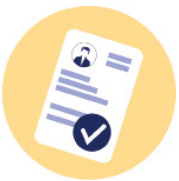
This annex summarizes key national COVID-19 policy responses in Haiti from a migration governance perspective. It is based on 12 questions that were added to the standard Migration Governance Indicators (MGI)¹ assessment in the country in order to effectively assess national migration governance in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.



In April 2020, Haiti launched a public health preparedness plan for quarantine and treatment. The plan provides for additional spending on health care and safety, along with various financial support schemes involving temporary wage payments in certain sectors. It pays particular attention to the textile sector, which is one of the country's main industries. It does not, however, take specific account of migrants.



Border security has been adapted in the face of the pandemic and includes the presence of a medical team at points of entry and the establishment of quarantine spaces. This effort has been spearheaded by the Ministry of Public Health and Population, IOM and the Pan American Health Organization. A protocol has been put in place in partnership with the Dominican Republic for the management of migrants at the border.^{2,3}



Haiti has introduced no special measures to ensure that visas, residence permits and work permits do not expire during the COVID-19 crisis.



Although Government-recommended social distancing measures have been introduced nationwide, none specifically targets settings with high concentrations of migrants and asylum seekers.

¹ More information is available at www.migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0.

² Pan American Health Organization, Mise en place d'un protocole par la DELR/MSPP pour renforcer la surveillance du COVID-19 dans les points frontaliers entre Haïti et la République dominicaine. 30 April 2020. Available at www.paho.org/fr/node/70499.

³ The protocol has four main areas of action: detection of symptomatic travellers (fever, cough, etc.); examination of symptomatic travellers to ascertain whether they have COVID-19; notification of alerts from sick travellers suspected to have COVID-19 infection; and isolation, initial treatment and orientation of sick travellers presumed to have COVID-19.



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PROTOCOLS ON THE RISKS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)



The Government has introduced measures to promote contributions by the diaspora to the COVID-19 response from abroad. The Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad (MHAVE) website provides information for diaspora contributions in the event of “catastrophic circumstances”, including COVID-19.⁴ Videoconference meetings have been held for this purpose.



The country has introduced no measures to facilitate the continued flow of remittances during the pandemic. However, MHAVE has set up a system to promote donations for humanitarian aid in response to natural disasters in its site. The system facilitates and simplifies customs control of donations in the event of a natural disaster, and it also applies to COVID-19.⁵



MHAVE provides assistance to Haitians wishing to return to Haiti during the pandemic. Its administrative and logistical support includes pretesting at the airport and a contact-tracing form. IOM, the Embassy of Haiti in the Dominican Republic, and the Directorate of Immigration and Emigration facilitated the voluntary return of nationals by providing bus transportation to Haitian border points for 141 migrants in May 2020 and 52 in July 2020. This assistance also included the provision of a meal, COVID-19 masks and cash support of 1,200 Dominican pesos (approximately USD 21.09) to ensure that the migrants would be able to continue their journey to their home community once they had crossed the border into Haiti.

⁴ Available at <https://mhav.gouv.ht/>.

⁵ Available at <https://mhav.gouv.ht/documents-a-soumettre-pour-le-dedouanement/>.





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ANNEXES

MiGOF: Migration Governance Framework⁸

In an attempt to define the concept of “well-managed migration policies”, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) devised a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which was welcomed by the IOM Council in November 2015. For the purposes of the Migration Governance Framework, IOM defines governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas”.

The Framework sets out the essential elements of “good migration governance” – 3 principles and 3 objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, safe and orderly, and that it provides benefits for migrants and societies.⁹ IOM’s view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society:

When it:

- (i) Adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights;
- (ii) Formulates policy using evidence and a “whole-of-government” approach;
- (iii) Engages with partners to address migration and related issues.

As it seeks to:

- (i) Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
- (ii) Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;
- (iii) Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

The MiGOF does NOT create new standards or norms. In drafting the Framework, IOM relied on its expertise and analytical work, as well as on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements. It does NOT address global migration governance that is the international architecture for dealing with issues related to migration and human mobility. Instead, the focus is on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor. It does NOT propose one model for all States. The Framework presents a “high road” or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire.

The MiGOF is based on the understanding that, as the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory and under what conditions, within the framework of international law. Other actors – citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations and academia – contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.

⁸ IOM Council, Migration Governance Framework, 106th Session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015). Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

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The MGI process



1

Launch of the MGI process

The first step of the process is to explain what the MGI entails to key government officials, in order to ensure full understanding of the project and complete buy-in.



2

Data collection

The second step of the process is to start the collection and analysis of data, based on about 90 indicators grounded in the 6 dimensions of the MiGOF. A migration governance profile based on the analysis of the findings is then drafted and shared with the government counterparts.



3

Interministerial consultation

The third step of the process is to convene an interministerial consultation where all relevant ministries and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main areas that could be developed further as identified in the draft migration governance profile, as well as priorities on the way forward. It is also an opportunity for them to comment and provide suggestions on the draft profile.



4

Publication of the report on the Global Migration Data Portal

After the migration governance profiles are finalized and vetted by government counterparts, they are published on the Global Migration Data Portal¹⁰ and uploaded on the IOM Publications Platform.¹¹

¹⁰ You can find the profiles at <https://migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0>.

¹¹ Please see <https://publications.iom.int/>.



www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi

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